

PIUS X. EMBRACES CARDINAL GIBBONS

Three Parties of American
Tourists See Pontiff in
Vatican Gardens.

HE PRAISES THIS NATION

Extreme Simplicity of Pope Aston-
ishes Rome, and He Limits
Ceremonial.

MAY ABOLISH NOBLE GUARDS

While Cardinal He Used to Pledge His
Ring After Giving His Money
to Charity.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition publishes
the following from its correspondent in
Rome, Thursday: Three parties of American
tourists this afternoon visited the
Vatican gardens, through whose influence
they had been granted the privilege.

The visitors having begged Cardinal Gibbons
to request that they might be re-
ceived by the Holy Father, the Archbishop
of Baltimore communicated their wishes to
the Pope, who replied that he would come
into the gardens and that the American
visitors might await him there.

Shortly afterward the Sovereign Pontiff
made his appearance. He was accom-
panied by several prelates and members of
the Pontifical household.

Cardinal Gibbons advanced to meet him
and was about to kiss his hand when the
Pope stopped him and embraced him.

The incident caused much enthusiasm
among the American tourists, of some
of whom were Catholics, and they all cried
out: "Long live Pope Pius X."

DEMONSTRATION LASTED SEVERAL MINUTES.
This demonstration lasted several min-
utes. Cardinal Gibbons afterward pre-
sented some of the more prominent vis-
itors to His Holiness, who said a few
words to each, making pleasant observa-
tions on the advanced civilization of the
United States and the progress of Catho-
licism in that country.

Among other things His Holiness re-
marked that the Catholics of the United
States by their activity and their success
in the propagation of the faith furnished
a worthy example to Catholics of all other
countries. When the Pope retired there
was a renewal of the previous demonstra-
tion.

Apart from a few members of the
Roman aristocracy and the Vatican offi-
cials these American tourists are the first
laymen who have been received by the
Pope since the election. They were all
deeply impressed by Pius X's extreme
simplicity and cordiality.

The Pope is surprising the whole Vatican
world by his very simple and simple life.
He has discarded all
ceremonial and pomp, which had attained
to such a remarkable degree of develop-
ment during the pontificate of his pre-
decessor.

THE MAY ABOLISH NOBLE GUARDS.
It is almost certain that he will abolish
the greater number of posts now existing
at the papal court, and it is said that he
intends to abolish absolutely the corps of
Noble Guards, which consists of seventy-
five titled members of the Roman aris-
tocracy who form the Pope's guard of
honor when he goes to his apartments.

The new Pope is accompanied only by
Mr. Brasseur, his secretary, and two or
three other prelates. He declines to be
escorted by the Noble Guards or Palatine
Guards.

He has decided that no stands shall be
erected for his coronation in St. Peter's,
which will take place on Sunday. Con-
sequently, contrary to custom, there will
be no places reserved for members of the
royal families, or of the Roman aristoc-
racy.

In making known his decision in this
matter, the Pope said: "In church all
Christians are equal before God."

It is now certain that his archiepiscopal
ring was redeemed from a Venetian pawnshop
the day before his departure for Rome.
Early in almost every month, after ex-
pending all of his money on charity, Car-
dinal Sarto used to pledge his archiepiscopal
ring at a pawnshop, where it often
remained for a considerable time.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GREETED

Rome, Thursday.—Cardinal Gibbons, ac-
companied by his confessor, Father P. C.
Gavan, to-day visited the Church of Santa
Maria in Trastevere, where he was warmly
received by the whole chapter, headed by the Canon
and Archpriest.

POPE DINES WITH COMPOSER OF MUSIC

Hitherto It Has Been Rule That
Pontiffs Have Only Princes
at Dinner.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition pub-
lishes the following from its correspond-
ent:—

London, Thursday.—The Daily Mail cor-
respondent in Rome, telegraphing to-day,
says: "Pope Pius X. dined to-day with
his friend Dom Perosi, the Cardinal. This
is a great departure from pontifical usage.
It has been the rule hitherto that the
Pope shall never dine with others than
princes, and then at a slightly raised and
really separate table."

"It is said at the Vatican that the new
Pope intends to make other departures in
pontifical etiquette. On receiving a salute
of a Noble Guard, His Holiness said: 'Oh,
don't do it here. Do it in public.'"

"It may be much doubted, however, if
the Pope will dare to indulge in semi-
bohemian proclivities, especially as he has
conferred in office most of the exist-
ing household as dignitaries. Most prob-
ably the only considerable departure the
Pope will make will be in his character of
a reformatory ruler. As Pius X. is a good
musician and likes Dom Perosi, whose in-
fluence is unbounded, measures in the di-
rection of musical reform are expected."

"The Pope plays the organ and the
piano. This is perhaps the first time in
history that a musician has followed a
pontiff on the Papal throne."

JUDGE GIEGERICH BLESSED

Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, president
of the Catholic Club of New York, re-
ceived yesterday afternoon a telegram
from Mr. Merry del Val, the Secretary of
the Conclave which elected Pope Pius X.
In answer to a despatch congratulating the
Pontiff on his election:—

"The Holy Father accepts your affection-
ate homage with grateful spirit, and he
blesses you from the depths of his heart."
"MERRY DEL VAL."

RAMPOLLA WILL GREET NEW POPE

Cardinal Will Receive Pius X.
on Threshold of St. Peter's
Basilica at Coronation.

BIG DEMAND FOR TICKETS

The Pontiff Will Be Crowned Under
a Canopy Forty
Feet High.

FUNCTION FIVE HOURS LONG

Bells of Rome's Five Hundred Catholic
Churches Ring in Honor of
Pius' Election.

Rome, Thursday.—The attention of Rome
is now centered upon the solemn coronation
ceremony, which is to take place on Sun-
day, and for which great preparations are
being made. The throne of St. Peter,
which Pius X. will occupy, will be sur-
mounted by a canopy forty feet high. The
function will consume five hours.

The Pope has informed the Vatican offi-
cials that he wishes to be received on the
threshold of the Basilica by Cardinal
Rampolla, who, as Archbishop of the
Church, will address the formal greetings to
him.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the
Pope will confer his blessing upon the
people, but it has not yet been decided
whether he will do so inside the church or
from the balcony looking out upon the
piazza, where many hoped he would ap-
pear to bestow his benediction on the day of
his election.

It is said that Pius X. is favorable to
the latter plan; but that the influence of
the Vatican officials is against it, on the
ground that it might be interpreted as a
recognition of the present state of affairs
in Italy.

BIG DEMAND FOR TICKETS.
The holding of the coronation ceremonies
in St. Peter's Basilica represents a conces-
sion, as in the case of Leo XIII. It took
place in the Sistine Chapel. Although it
is expected that sixty thousand tickets will
be issued for the event, the demand for
them is already very great.

In the consistory to be held on Monday
and Thursday next, the Pope will confer
the red hat upon Cardinals Aguti, Talloni,
Katschthaler and Herrero y Espinosa, who
were raised from the purple on June 25,
but who have not yet received these sym-
bols of rank because of the illness and
death of Leo XIII. It is believed that the
Spanish Cardinal Herrero will not be able
to be present at the coronation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY.
The coronation ceremony will be per-
formed according to a rite dating from
the middle of the fourteenth century. As
the Pope enters the church a clerk of
the Papal Chapel holds up before him a
cassock, which is then placed on the altar.
This is lighted, a prayer over it is recited,
and then dies out at once as the
Chaplain chants: "Pater sancte, sis tran-
sitoria mundi" (Holy Father, thou art tran-
sient as the world's glory). This is done
three times.

The mass is then begun as usual, but
before the incensation of the altar, the
"Blessing of the Pontiff-elect" is pro-
nounced by three Cardinal bishops, each of
whom recites a prayer over the Pope. The
collects come the so-called Laudes, for
the threefold supplications to God for
the Pope, the Pope-elect, and the Pope.
The second cardinal deacon takes off the
vestments of the Pope-elect, and then the
senior cardinal deacon, and then the
Pope-elect, places the tiara on the Pope's
head, and all the people cry out "Kyrie
eleison."

The Pope reckons his Pontificate from
the coronation day, although, of course,
he is Pope from the day of his election.

"Witherfore Jenkins goes through
a day with the President. Read his
experiences in the SUNDAY HERALD."

ROME'S CHURCH BELLS HAIL THE NEW POPE

Chimes from Five Hundred Edifices
Drown All Other Noises in
Eternal City.

Rome, Thursday.—During one full hour
this morning there seemed to be nothing
but vibrating sound, so penetrating were
the strokes of the bells of about two hun-
dred churches, which, ringing together,
drowned all other noises. The ringing was
in honor of the election of Pius X.—a wel-
come unique of its kind and ordered by
Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, who
issued special instructions to that effect.

All the churches simultaneously cele-
brated masses for the event, the in-
fluence of the drums combining with the
harmony. The bells, which had previously
served another purpose, that of ringing in
the great ceremony of the reception of the
diplomatic body accredited to the Holy
See, Rome has thus been surfeited with
Vatican functions, but that of this morn-
ing was so striking that it held its own
with the others.

Members of the Sacred College gathered
before the hour set for the ceremony, and
held an informal reception, the Conclave,
short as it was, having brought them
cordially together. A procession was then
formed.

First came the Swiss Guard, which gives
its medieval splendor to all the pontifical
gatherings; then the Palatine Guard, fol-
lowed in irregular ranks by the whole
Pontifical Household in its multitudinous
and colorful costumes, the Cardinals in all
the gorgeousness of their scarlet robes and
the bishops, scarcely less striking in their
purple.

The Pope, in spotless white, his gray hair
in harmony with his whole attire and sur-
rounded by the Noble Guard, which always
remains near his person, went on foot just
as the others. The procession having
passed the Holy Throne, where the mem-
bers of the diplomatic body were gathered,
Sefior d'Antas, the Portuguese Ambassa-
dor and Dean of the corps, read in a
clear voice the collective greeting of his
colleagues, presenting their homage to the
new Pope, and assuring him of their in-
finite devotion.

Pius X. answered with great cordiality,
thanking them heartily for their good
wishes. At his hands the Cardinals and
Pontiffs took this opportunity of speaking
personally to each, showing a knowledge
of the politics of the diverse countries
which surprised the diplomats. The new
Pontiff had been credited with taking small
interest in affairs outside Italy.

It was another surprise to them to hear
him speak French, if not fluently, at least
with a certain readiness. Altogether, the
audience gave promise of a new era of
international cordiality at the Vatican.

THE METEOR SECOND IN RACE.

The Kaiser's Yacht Finishes After
the Bona in the Contest at
Cowes.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Thursday.—Five
yachts started in to-day's race for a prize
of \$500 presented by the town of Cowes.
The start was made in a moderate breeze.
The Bona was first, followed by the Ger-
man Emperor's Meteor III, and the Brynhild.
The Bona won the Meteor II, and the Brynhild
won the Meteor I.

Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, gave
a large dinner party to-night at Epsom
House. King Edward and the Prince of
Wales were among the guests.

THE UPRISING IN MACEDONIA.



ENTRANCE TO TOWN OF KRUSHEVO WHERE REVOLUTIONISTS ARE
REPORTED TO HAVE BLOWN UP THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.



Krushevo, where the Bulgarian insurgents blew up the Governor's palace, is indicated on the map by the arrow. The district in which the insurrection is raging includes about Monastir and to the north. All telegraphic communication between Salonica, the headquarters of the Turkish army in that section, and the disturbed districts has been cut off.

BRITISH SHIPS' STATUS UNCHANGED

Although Owned by Combine They
Are Subject to All Gov-
ernment Calls.

Agreement Between British Government
and International Mercantile Marine
Company Published.

London, Thursday.—The agreement of
the International Mercantile Marine Com-
pany with the British Admiralty and the
Board of Trade is published in a Par-
liamentary paper to-night.

It provides that the British companies
included in the combine shall remain on a
footing of equality with other British com-
panies in respect to any military, naval or
postal services that the British govern-
ment may require from the British mer-
cantile marine. No British ship in the
combine shall be transferred to a foreign
registry without the consent of the pres-
ident of the Board of Trade. The ves-
sels shall continue to be offered by British
subjects and carry the same proportion
of British sailors as is prescribed in the
case of any other British ships en-
gaged in the same line of trade.

The vessels shall still be subject to hire
or purchase by the Admiralty on the same
terms as existed prior to the combination.
At least one moiety of the tonnage built
or acquired during the continuance of the
agreement shall be registered as British.
The combine shall be subject to the same
terms as the combine shall be subject to the
same terms.

CONTINGENT BRITISH VESSELS.
The British companies included in the
combine shall continue to be British com-
panies, qualified to own British ships, and
shall be subject to the same terms as the
British companies. Nothing shall be done
to jeopardize the existing British regis-
ter or the right of a vessel to fly the
British flag.

Any British company hereafter absorbed
by the combine shall be subject to the
conditions of the agreement. The com-
bine shall advise the British government
of any other lines, of whatever nationality
they may be, that may hereafter be ab-
sorbed.

ANTI-BRITISH POLICY PROVIDED FOR.
The agreement shall continue for twenty
years, dating from September 22, 1902,
and shall be terminable thereafter at five
years' notice on either side. It is pro-
vided that the British government has the
right to terminate the agreement at any
time should the combine pursue a policy
injurious to the interests of the British
mercantile marine or British trade.

The International Mercantile Marine
Company agrees that the chairman of its
British committee shall accept service on
behalf of the American companies in any
process or other document arising in con-
nection with the agreement. The Lord
High Chancellor is appointed referee in
any dispute arising out of the agreement.
His decision in law and fact shall be final.
The agreement is signed by General Bal-
four, for the Board of Trade; Admiral
Lord Kerr, Senior Naval Lord, and Rear
Admiral May, Third Naval Lord, for the
Admiralty; Sir Clinton Dawkins, on be-
half of the International Mercantile Ma-
rine Company, and by the directors of the
combine.

THINK THEY HAVE BEST OF IT.
The papers this morning express con-
tinentment with the agreement between the
International Mercantile Marine Company
and the British Admiralty, saying that it
fully protects British interests.

The Standard points out that the Mor-
cantile combine has a prescribed policy
of strengthening Great Britain's naval and
commercial marine by precipitating the
agreement, and thinks that the an-
ticipated enterprise of buying up British
lines is not likely to be repeated for some
time.

DINNER FOR AMERICANS.

Minister Bryan and Some Officers of
United States Squadron Enter-
tained in Portugal.

Lisbon, Thursday.—United States Minis-
ter Bryan and some of the officers of the
United States squadron to-day visited
Bona and the castle at Alentejo, in the prov-
ince of Alemtejo. They were cordially re-
ceived and entertained at dinner, at which
toasts were exchanged.

The squadron will sail on Saturday for
Gibraltar. Rear Admiral Cotton has re-
turned thanks to Captain Augusto Osorio,
who, by the direction of the Portuguese
government, has been attending him dur-
ing the visit.

FIRE AND PILLAGE IN MACEDONIA

Bulgarian Insurgents Reported
to Have Blown Up Gover-
nor's Palace at Krushevo.

FIFTY TURKS ARE KILLED

Village in Same District Burned by
a Detachment of Otto-
man Troops.

TURKEY'S SEVERE MEASURES

Will Crush Revolt at All Costs—Em-
ployment of Albanian Troops May
Provoke Massacres.

Salonica, Thursday.—A special mes-
senger from Monastir reports that the Bul-
garian insurgents have blown up with dy-
namite the Konak (Governor's palace), in
the town of Krushevo, twenty-three miles
north of Monastir. Fifty Turks were
killed.

A detachment of Ottoman troops has
burned the village of Dihovo, near Mon-
astir.

Eight Turkish battalions have been de-
spatched to Monastir and three battalions
to Salonica from Kavadar.

Telegraphic communication with Mon-
astir is still interrupted.

TURKEY WILL CRUSH REVOLT

Measures of Extreme Severity To Be
Used May Precipitate Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.—Consular
advice which were received here yester-
day from Monastir indicated that the sit-
uation in Macedonia was constantly grow-
ing worse.

At a meeting of the Ministers it has been
decided, therefore, to adopt measures of
extreme severity in order to suppress the
revolution. It is reported that Albanian
troops will be employed, in which event it
is believed massacres will be almost in-
evitable.

The Bulgarian Exarch was summoned to
the Sultan's palace yesterday, and urged to
make a final appeal to his flock to deliver
up their arms and thereby avoid bloodshed.
The menacing attitude of the Kurds in
Ardania, causing increasing alarm at
Erzerum, Bitlis and Kharput.

DISTURBANCE NOT SERIOUS

In Bulgarian Circles Doubt Is Expressed
as to Its Importance.

Sofia, Thursday.—The newspapers an-
nounce that Prince Ferdinand is return-
ing.

Reports received here show that crops
have been destroyed and bridges blown up
in the districts of Monastir and Salonica,
where the Macedonian Committee pro-
claimed a revolution. In authoritative
Bulgarian circles, however, doubt is ex-
pressed as to the importance of the rising.

NO GENERAL UPRISING.

Turks Too Strong for Any Such Move-
ment in Macedonia.

London, Friday.—The London papers
print mail letters descriptive of the Macedo-
nian situation, dated the latter part of
July, which indicate that the committee
was vigorously preparing for an uprising
at the close of the harvest. They have
been vainly hoping for an outbreak of
war between Bulgaria and Turkey, or
some other sensational occurrence, such
as a massacre of Christians, to give them
an opening.

Meanwhile, the Turks are more
ready than ever to strangle any
rising at its birth.

According to these advices it is declared
that a unanimous insurrection of the
Macedonian people is almost impossi-
ble. The Turks have the advantage in num-
bers and arms over the Bulgarian bands,
and any attempt at such an insurrection
would merely be the signal for the massacre
of innocent peasantry.

BULGARIA RESPONSIBLE?

Note Sent by the Porte to the Powers a
Menace to Bulgaria.

The reported outbreak in Macedonia, if
recent despatches are to be relied upon,
has not come with much surprise to the
Powers interested in keeping the peace in
the Balkans. The Macedonian General
Committee made no attempt to keep
secret its intention to proclaim an in-
surrection whenever the moment seemed
propitious. The announcement the other
day that Turkey would withdraw forty
thousand troops from the district was fol-
lowed within twenty-four hours by a
statement from Constantinople that the
Porte had abandoned all ideas of with-
drawing the Turkish government, for it has
been known all along that the Bulgarian
revolutionists were responsible for a great
part of the agitation.

Ever since the Treaty of Berlin the con-
dition of Macedonia has been a permanent
source of unrest and trouble. Austria and
practical independence such as have
been given to most of the European pro-
vinces, the Balkan states have remained
under the shadow of the Turkish yoke.
The Macedonian revolutionists have been
an odd mixture of jarring nationalities.
The Greek Bulgarians, Servians, Vala-
chians, Turks and Mohammedans of non-
Turkish race, not to mention many Jews,
are all mixed up in the movement. The
Greeks perhaps the most numerous.

Ever since the peace the Turkish rule in
Macedonia has relaxed into its old ineffi-
ciency and flimsy oppression. This has
given opportunity to the famous Macedo-
nian Committee, with a base in Bulgaria,
to organize a system of political intrigue,
involving much blackmailing and brigand-
age, with the plausible purpose of "lib-
erating" Macedonia from the Turkish yoke,
incorporating it with Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT SHAKY

ON IRISH LAND BILL

Suffers Defeat in Divisions on Two
Amendments of the
Measure.

London, Thursday.—The committee
stage of the Irish Land bill was reached
in the House of Lords this afternoon.
There was an unusually large attendance.

The divisions on the amendments indi-
cated a determined fight, and in the divi-
sion on the first amendment the govern-
ment narrowly escaped defeat by one vote.

In the following division the government
was defeated by three votes. Neither
amendment was vital to the bill, but as
notice has been given of thirty-four
pages of amendments, this early opposition
to the government was a serious blow.

Another amendment, moved by Lord
Abercorn, conservative, was carried
against the government by a majority of
three. After that the progress was easier
to clause 4, upon reaching which the
House of Lords adjourned.

STRIKE NOW AT END OF ODESSA

The City Will Remain Under Martial
Law for a Fort-
night.

FEW FATALITIES OCCURRED

There Have Been No Serious Disorders in
the Russian Town—Food Riots
Averted.

LONDON, Thursday.—The Standard's
Odessa correspondent under date of Aug-
ust 2 says that all the trades have now
resumed work, but that the strike is practi-
cally ended, but that the city will remain
under martial law for at least another ten
days. The strikers did not get all they
demanded, but in most cases were com-
pelled to accept compromises on the part
of the employers.

According to the correspondent, the local
Odessa papers on the day the despatch
was sent announced that the Governor
had issued a statement to the effect that
he had summarily convicted seventy-one
persons and sentenced them to three
months' imprisonment for disturbing pub-
lic order. The names given include many
Hebrews and a few foreigners.

The strike ended just in time to avert
serious food riots, as the high price of
provisions led to ominous popular threats
to storm the bakery and flour mills.
There have been a few fatalities, but no
serious disorders.

The Daily Mail's Nikolaieff correspond-
ent under date of August 2 writes: "The
epidemic of incendiarism is spreading
through Russia. Scarcely a day passes
without some village or town being de-
stroyed. The destruction has been colossal.
Tens of millions of gallons of naphtha
have been burned."

In twenty-four of the largest towns the
damage by fire during the last month is
estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000.
The object of most of the fires is to
get insurance money. Many of the incen-
dies are Hebrews, and the insurance
companies' losses have raised pre-
miums fifty per cent.

RUSSIA LEASES COREAN LAND.

Tsai's Government to Get Two Hun-
dred Acres on the Yalu
River.

Seoul, Korea, Thursday.—An agreement
has practically been concluded between
Russia and Korea, whereby Russia ac-
quires 200 acres of land at Yongsam, on
the Yalu River, on a ninety-nine years' lease.
The application of M. Pavloff, the Rus-
sian Minister, for permission to erect tele-
graph and telephone lines to Yongsam has
been refused.

The extension to the northward of the
Seoul-Yalu railway is progressing.

RUSSIA BLOCKS ZIONISTS.

Ministry of the Interior Prohibits
Them from Holding Meetings
in Province of Kherson.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.—The Gov-
ernor of the province of Kherson has been
instructed by the Ministry of the Interior
to prohibit all meetings of Zionists and to
forbid collections and subscriptions in aid
of Zionist aims.

CHIEN STRANGLERED TO DEATH.

Details of Chinese Reformer's Execu-
tion Communicated to United
States Minister Conger.

Peking, Thursday.—Edward T. Williams,
Chinese Secretary of the United States
Legation, has made extensive investi-
gation into the execution of Chien Chien,
the reformist journalist who was put to
death by orders of the Dowager Empress
July 31.

He has handed to Minister Conger a de-
tailed report, proving that the execution-
ers, after beating Chien for three or four
hours, despairing of being able to fulfill
the Dowager Empress' orders, yielded
to Shen's pleadings to end his misery,
strangled him with their hands.

ENGLISH COTTON SITUATION.

Gerald Balfour Says Very Little of the
Staple Is Re-exported to
America.

London, Thursday.—In the House of
Commons to-day, replying to William
Field, a nationalist, who drew attention to
the re-exportation of American cotton from
Liverpool to New York, thus increasing
the famine price of cotton in England, and
to the inquiry as to the